

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th August 1905.

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Nil.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes that Russia is gradually establishing her influence in Western Persia. If Russia succeeds in doing so, it will diminish the influence of England in that part of Persia. As soon as the Seistan Mission came back, the Czar had an interview with the Kaiser, and at the same time an attempt was being made by Russia to increase her influence in Southern Persia. The situation is full of alarm.

HITAVARTA;
August 20th, 1905.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 14th August writes that although Act V is being enforced with excessive vigour locally, there are many roads in that town which are simply impassable owing to the offensive matters which have accumulated on their two sides. Further, although every morning quite a large number of people may be seen in the act of being marched under police escort, as suspected offenders under Act V, on their way to the thana from the field lying east of the Padmabund, very few of them were found to have been actually brought to the thana.

PURULIA DARPAN,
August 14th, 1905.

It is also said that the police of Purulia town have a practice of detaining, on their way back, on frivolous pretexts, carts which have conveyed goods from the surrounding villages into the town, and of refusing to release them except for a consideration. A specific case of this nature is mentioned, where two constables on the 10th August last attempted to detain a cartman, on arrival from a distance of some 12 miles, and produced a *perwana* as their authority, which, on examination by a gentleman to whom the cartman appealed in his distress, turned out to be an ordinary letter, dated some three weeks previous, stating that a cart was urgently required on the day on which the letter was written. The gentleman, in his dispute with the constables about the validity of their *perwana*, attracted a crowd, and the whole thing ended in the timely exit of the constables from the scene.

3. The *Hindu Ranjika* [Rajshahi] of the 16th August writes in praise of Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, the District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi, as a very suave and polite gentleman, who can be relied on to do justice to all parties without fear or favour. The way in which he is now engaged in assisting the Local Government pleader in conducting the case of bribery in the Sessions against the Daroga of Bagmara, is such as to remove all suspicion that the superior officers of the police in all cases attempt to screen their subordinates from the consequences of misdeeds. No accused police officer can expect from Mr. Shuttleworth any undue assistance. In a word, he is an officer of a type rarely to be found in the ranks of the police service.

HINDU RANJIKA,
August 16th, 1905.

4. Referring to the Kishorganj abduction case, in which four men have been committed to the Sessions, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says that exemplary punishments should be inflicted on the persons who are really guilty.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

5. The same paper hopes that the higher authorities will be pleased to forbid European soldiers to shoot wild animals in places like Radhakund and Kusum Sarovar which are in the vicinity of Brindaban, as otherwise there is a possibility of a disturbance of the public peace in those places.

HITAVARTA.

6. In noticing the shooting of wild animals in the vicinity of Brindaban by European soldiers, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August hopes that the authorities will not be unmindful of the prayers of the terror-stricken people there.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BIHAR BANDHU,
August 15th, 1905.

7. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th August complains of the great delay in disposing of the criminal cases in the local courts for want of a sufficient number of Deputy Magistrates possessing first class powers, and asks Government to remove the want soon.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
August 16th, 1905.

8. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 16th August writes:—

How certain appeal cases are disposed of by the District Judge of Backergunge.

Our late District Judge inaugurated a system of hearing rent and miscellaneous suits on appeal under section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code. The present District Judge also acts on that system, but he does not allow any appeals on mere questions of fact, unless there are disputed questions of law also to be decided. He does not even act in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, or with the rulings of the High Court (I. L. R., 25, Cal., 97). As far as we have been able to learn, if after only the preliminary examination he thinks that a case should not be admitted, he calls on his peshkar, and the peshkar writes down "pleaders heard, appeal rejected," and then he simply signs his name under the note. We believe all this is not according to the provisions of the law.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
August 19th, 1905.

9. A correspondent of the *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 19th August

Allegation against a Sub-Registrar.

complains of the lack of manners which is alleged to characterise the Sub-Registrar of Bolpur in Birbhum in his dealings with those who come to him on official business. Two specific cases are given in which the Sub-Registrar is said to have vexatiously refused registration of documents tendered for the purpose.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
August 17th, 1905.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August objects to the appointment of Mr. Küchler to inspect colleges in Calcutta

Inspectors of Colleges in Bengal.

on the ground that he is a Professor of the Presidency College. The appointment of Mr. Arden Wood to do similar work in the mufassal is also objected to on the ground that he is a Head-master of a school. Why has no Professor of any non-official college been favoured with such an appointment?

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
August 18th, 1905.

11. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that

Allegations against certain teachers of the Chittagong Municipal School.

certain Hindu teachers of the Chittagong Municipal School are in the habit, while teaching their classes, of making reflections on things Musalman, so as to wound the susceptibilities of their Musalman pupils, and further that they take no proper notice of the wants and grievances of the latter.

HITAVADI,
August 18th, 1905.

12. Referring to the proposal of the Bengal Government to establish an

The proposed Agricultural College at Berhampur.

Agricultural College at Berhampur, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that it cannot support the choice of Berhampur as the site for the location of the proposed College, as Berhampur is not a healthy place. If, however, by the re-excavation of the Bhagirati and other means local sanitary conditions are improved, all the justification for this objection would be removed.

BANGAVASI,
August 19th, 1905.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August contains an article

Defects in text-books.

communicated by an expert in which the following observations are made:—

One ridiculous feature of the Lower Primary Science Reader is that the physical science portion of it is appointed to be read by townboys alone, as if solids, liquids, and gaseous substances were to be found in towns alone, and not in villages also, and as if village boys could be trusted to learn that by personal experience and observation which, as a subject important for young people to learn, must be taught systematically to townboys in school. What is still more ridiculous is that chemistry, too, is appointed to be read by townboys alone, whereas from its bearing on agriculture, chemistry is a subject which it is perhaps even more important for village boys to know than it is for townboys. What we contend for is that both these subjects should be taught to village as well as town boys, but taught orally and not from a book.

Again hygiene is appointed to be read by boys alone, whereas Domestic Economy is appointed to be read by girls alone, as if girls had no bodies to care for, and as if it did not concern boys at all to know anything

of Domestic Economy. These two subjects, as *at present* treated in the text-books, involve only a difference of nomenclature without any real difference of subject-matter, for they both cover much the same ground, treating as they now both do of what is most conducive to health. A better plan would be to gather the best things in the two sections for boys to read and to prepare a new section devoted to Domestic Economy properly so called for perusal by girls exclusively.

There is another thing worth taking note of. The education of the boys of the labouring classes ends with the primary school. They can therefore know nothing of the great world lying outside their own small village—nothing of the many places which it contains and of their diverse industries. This narrow economic knowledge is not at all favourable to their material progress. The best way of counteracting this narrow geographic and economic range of vision would be to require every village school to keep a globe, and to require the *guru* to teach the boys the names of the principal countries of the world and the cultivations and industries for which each is noted.

Upper primary candidates are not required to read a separate literature Reader. The Science Reader which they read contains a number of small poems which they are required to learn by heart. This is no bad arrangement. But the poems that are to be found in several such readers under the name of poems are no poems at all.

That something very different from the dry catalogues of names, dates and genealogies which so long passed by the name of history and geography is now expected, is evident from the new nomenclature adopted for those two subjects, viz., History Reader and Geography Reader. What is now expected is that the dry bones of fact should be clothed with flesh and blood and thus made interesting to young people. But unfortunately the so-called History and Geography Readers prepared under the Kindergarten system do not fulfil this condition. In spite of their name of Reader these books continue to be the insipid collections of names and dates as well as of a mass of uninteresting details which it is of no good at all to young people to know. An Upper Primary History Reader published by an English publishing firm has, for instance, no less than 11 dates in a page and-a-half, and its method of treatment will be best illustrated by the following example:—

(1) After Metcalfe, Lord Auckland ruled India from 1835 to 1840, Lord Ellenborough from 1842 to 1844, and Lord Hardinge from 1844 to 1848, (page 4).

(2) The principal defect of the permanent settlement is that it made no provision whatever for the protection of the rights or interests of tenants or raiyats. The zamindar might at his own will transfer land or enhance the rate of rent. This defect of the permanent settlement was remedied by the Rent Act of 1859 as well as by the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885. It was provided by the latter Act that, except for certain specified reasons, the zamindar would not be able to enhance the rent of land which had been in the occupation of a raiyat for 12 years in succession. The revenue of Bengal and Bihar was assessed at Rs. 3,10,89,150 and that of Benares at Rs. 40,00,615 (page 39).

Fit facts, no doubt, to teach to a child of ten! The writer, examiner and the appointer of this text-book must be equally mad. A History Reader by a Bengali author, entitled "Sishu Pathya Bangalar Itihas" is, in spite of some minor defects, a very good book.

The same remark applies to the Geography Readers. Geography Readers in English are as charming as romances. Not so the books published under that designation in Bengali. We extract the following from Messrs. Macmillan & Company's "Uchcha Prathamik Bhugol Path" as an example of its method of treatment:—

The Sonthal Parganas district is a non-regulation district. Special regulations are in force for its administration.

Again,

To the west of Chota Nagpur lie a number of tributary hill states, of which Sarguja, Ghatpur and Jaspur are the most important. The total population of these nine hill states is 987,482.

A Geography Reader by a Bengali author has the following:—

The Ganges and its chief tributaries, the Jumna, the Gogra, the Gangadaki, the Kusi, the Son; the Mahananda with its tributaries; the Bhagirathi and the Mathabhanga, the Madhumati, the Bhuvaneswar or Arjal Khan, &c.

Again,

If you wish to sail along the coast from the Baltic to the Arabian Sea, you will have to pass through the following Channels and Straits: the Sound, the Great Belt, the Straits of Dover, the English Channel, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Straits of Messina, the Straits of Dardanelles, the Straits of Bosphorous and the Straits of Ynikel, and you will see the following Capes, the Scaw, the Nez, Duncansbyhead, Lands' End, Clear, La Hogue, Ortegal, Finis-terre, Trafalgar, Spartiventa and Martaban, but you will not see the two Capes on the extreme north of Europe, named respectively Nordkin and the North Cape.

Now these are books that instead of creating an interest for the subject in a beginner will rather give him a positive distaste for it. In fact, none of these authors have engaged in independent studies with help of which alone books of this nature can be made interesting. The ancient Bengali poets, for instance, contain much curious information about life in ancient Bengal. But none of these books contain the information to be found in those books. If they had contained it, they would have been the delight of not only boys and girls, but also of children of a larger growth. On the contrary, these Readers have been prepared under the erroneous impression that the larger the number of dry facts that can be crammed into a small space the better a book will be. The History and Geography Readers approved for the Middle Vernacular Examination do not also appear to have been prepared on a better principle.

BASUMTI,
August 19th, 1905.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th August severely criticises the Bombay Government's grant of ten years' monopoly of vernacular text-books to Messrs. Macmillan and Company, and sarcastically says:—

Let Messrs. Macmillan and Company have a monopoly of vernacular text-books in Bengal also. Even now more three-fourths of the text-books prescribed in the country are published by them. Why not give them the whole field? They have got a Marshden (?) in India and a Sir William Macmillan in the British Parliament. They have money and are willing to spend it freely. Let them be the undisputed masters of the Education Department in Bengal. Our sons and grandsons will learn Anglicised Bengali, as Mr. Pedler says that language is nothing, substance is everything. And that Anglicised Bengali will emancipate the country.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

15. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes that at their last meeting, held the other day, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University showed their determination to reduce the number of passes at the University Examinations by raising the pass marks in English from 33 to 36 per cent.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

GHAR BANDHU,
August 15th, 1905.

16. The *Gharbandhu* [Ranchi] of the 15th August reports ill health at Ranchi owing to outbreak of dysentery, diarrhoea and fever.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 18th, 1905.

17. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August offers the following criticisms on the Calcutta Improvement scheme:—
(1) With the creation of a new province in East Bengal, articles like jute, tea and rice, which are the produce of that part of the country, and now form the main stay of the export trade of Calcutta, will be very likely exported through Chittagong. The proposed tax on jute, therefore, at Calcutta, will not continue to yield as much as is now expected. Again, some of the money now intended to be contributed by the Supreme Government in aid of the improvement of Calcutta is likely to be diverted to the improvement of Dacca and Chittagong, which will be felt to have a more urgent necessity.

(2) If inadequacy of funds should necessitate the reduction of the present programme, what is contemplated is that the particular item in the programme to be selected for curtailment will be that connected with the acquirement of open spaces. And yet without such acquirement the principal object of the improvement scheme, which is to reduce the existing density of the town population, cannot be attained. The mere construction of new roads will not subserve that purpose effectually. This item therefore cannot be

curtailed without injuring the improvement scheme in its essential feature. And yet curtailed it must be unless more funds are forthcoming, since, according to the present intentions of Government, the construction of roads will have the prior claim on the funds, and this construction of roads will cost a much larger sum than that now estimated for.

(3) Among the various proposals for special taxation, one is a special rate on owners of houses who, it is assumed, will benefit by the improvement of the town. But will they really so benefit? A good many people of the middle classes will find living in Calcutta beyond their means when the proposed improvements are carried out. There is a chance therefore that there may not be a sufficient number of intending tenants of houses left in the town to produce the competition necessary to force up house-rent to the figure which would compensate the landlord for the various new taxes which he will be required to pay. The owners of houses situated on Harrison Road have not been probably special gainers in the matter of house-rents, compared with the owners of houses situated in other parts of the town, if one leave the Bowbazar quarter out of account.

(4) To provide accommodation for persons unhoused by the operations of the improvement scheme inside the town limits, Government proposes to acquire strips of land in the suburbs and to furnish them with all Municipal conveniences in the shape of drainage, water-supply, etc. But considering the hard-and-fast *regime* which is going to be inaugurated under the improvement scheme, it is probable that the persons unhoused will seek for fresh accommodation not in any place within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality, but in the villages within a hour's railway journey or so from Calcutta.

(5) The question of sanitary improvement of these villages, in view of foregoing contingency, becomes increasingly important. And the first requisite in connection with such improvement is the provision for an adequate supply of pure drinking-water. Improved facilities for communication with Calcutta are also an equally urgent need.

(6) As regards the future expansion of the town, so far as that can be controlled by the Improvement Trust, care should be taken to see that the areas of proposed expansion are equally distributed on all the three sides of the city, and are not confined to the south alone. Of course in the choice of new areas for expansion, consideration of healthiness or unhealthiness should come first, but all the same an effort might at least be made to improve the sanitary condition of the areas to the east and north of the town, up to the level of those to the south, in which direction owing to sanitary considerations the expansion has hitherto been almost wholly confined.

18. In noticing the suggestion for a special owners' rate which has been made in connection with the Calcutta Improvement scheme, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes that this rate is proposed on the assumption that owners will benefit by the improvement of the town. But will all owners really be benefited? The opening of a wide road will, of course, raise the value of lands having their frontage on such roads, but it cannot be denied that it will simultaneously lead to a depreciation in the value of lands abutting on narrow lanes adjoining these new roads. Before the opening out of the Harrison Road, the lanes in Burrabazar used to be more animated and lively than they have been since. The reason is that shopkeepers naturally try to locate their shops on the nearest broad road available before seeking the less frequented lanes.

HITAVADI.
August 18th, 1905.

19. In noticing the proposal for inoculating the mill operatives of Bombay with plague serum on the condition that if an inoculated man dies within one year of the date of inoculation the heirs of the deceased will get Rs. 50, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that those who are encouraging such a measure ought to remember the unfortunate tragedy at Malkwal in the Punjab.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

(f)—Question affecting the land.

20. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th August has the following under the heading "Will there be no adoption in the Dumraon Estate?"

BIHAR BANDHU,
August 15th, 1905.

The Dumraon Estate.

In our last issue we expressed a hope that the Lieutenant-Governor would certainly look into the affairs of the Bihar Estates, specially of Dumraon, during His Honour's tours. His Honour had been to Dumraon, and had also an interview with the Maharani. It is, however, not known what transpired at that interview. We are also not aware as to what view is taken by the Maharani, and the managers, Babus Lakshmi Prasad and Siv Suran Lal, regarding the adoption of an heir to the estate. * * * Of course the Kuo bridge has been opened in memory of the late Maharaja, but what consultation had she with the Lieutenant-Governor for perpetuating the name of the Ujjain line? If the Maharani fears that an adoption would mean transfer of the estate, and with it her powers to the Court of Wards, she does not deserve to be called the head of the Ujjain family. What she should have done was to adopt an heir to the estate and then lead a retired life at Benares or some other sacred place. But she is after all a woman, and therefore helpless. We are surprised at the selfish conduct of the officers of the estate. People expected that Babu Siv Suran Lal's appointment would result in some improvement. He would induce the Maharani to choose an heir, but we find he too has turned out to be selfish. He must be doubtful about his securing the managership under the Court of Wards, and even if appointed would have to serve under and be responsible to the District Officer. * * * We invite the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor who should have seen the state of things at Dumraon and understood the position of the Maharani but must have failed to ascertain the views of his predecessors towards this Raj, for there is no doubt that an heir would be appointed to the state the very day His Honour comes to know the truth.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

21. In commenting on the new Tenancy Act of Assam under which the land revenue of that province is being enhanced, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August asks "Is the 25 per cent. increase in revenue demand the first step in the advancement of the people of the new province? Will the people make progress like this and ameliorate their condition in future?"

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigations.*

PURULIA DARPAN,
August 14th, 1905.

22. A correspondent writes to the *Purulia Darpan* [Manbhum] of the 14th August pointing out the desirability of constructing a platform and a waiting-room for females at Murulia Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 21st, 1905.

23. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August complains of overcrowding in the intermediate and third-class carriages in the trains of the Howrah-Amta light Railway. It is said that this overcrowding is specially noticeable on Saturdays and Mondays, with the result that on some occasions goods-waggons are made to do duty as passenger-cars.

(2) Another correspondent of the same paper urges upon the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the desirability of arranging for the stoppage of the down Bombay Mail at Mahulia Station. It is pointed out that such an arrangement existed for two months some time ago and was a great convenience to the passengers from Ghatsila and some other stations, some of whom have now to travel to Calcutta by the East Indian Railway route *via* Asansol. It is suggested that the time lost in this stoppage at Mahulia might be made up by cutting down the periods of hats now allowed at Gidhni and Sini stations.

(h)—*General.*

HITAVARTA,
August 14th, 1905.

24. The *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 14th August writes:—

The Partition Question. The fact that the scheme for the partition of Bengal, as originally outlined in Mr. Risley's letter, has been modified in deference to strong protests from the public, and made to assume its present shape, suggests that the intentions of Government in this matter cannot have been very bad.

From the point of view of the political interests of the British Empire, there can be no doubt that the establishment of a large harbour and of a military cantonment for defence from external enemies at Chittagong are urgent necessities. We fail to understand how the country at large can be a gainer

by the one-sided view taken by those individuals who object to this necessary political change as quite unnecessary.

We ought not to forget that there is no hope for the future of India without the continuance of the pure justice we associate with the British Government. We must show confidence in Government both in our speech and action when we find that Government is regarding us with great distrust; we ought to remind ourselves that it is our words and deeds which have come to stand in the way of the intentions of Government.

We are not unable to divine the policy which lies at the root of the administrative measures of Government. We are in favour of having a court and a port at Chittagong in the interests of the Empire at large. But none the less we could not look on the original proposal to amalgamate certain parts of Bengal with Assam without serious misgivings. We do not deny the validity of the decision to which Government has finally come on this question. The modification of the original scheme into its present shape indicates a willingness on the part of the Government to improve on their own suggestions. But it has become urgently necessary that speedy steps should be taken by the Government to allay the bad blood and discontent which it has created in the country by treating with contempt its unanimous public opinion and by its intention of harassing the country by an undue exercise of its administrative powers.

25. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th August publishes an imaginary correspondence on the Partition of Bengal between Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodrick.

An imaginary correspondence on the Partition of Bengal.

CHARU MIHIR,
August 15th, 1905.

In the first letter Mr. Brodrick writes to Lord Curzon that if the administration of Bengal is too heavy a charge for one Lieutenant-Governor, the administration of the Indian Empire is also too heavy a charge for one Viceroy, so that if Bengal should have two Lieutenant-Governors, India too should have two Viceroys. The Secretary of State, moreover, suggests that the salary of Sir Andrew Fraser should be reduced in proportion as his work will be lightened, and that the incongruity which now exists between the salaries of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India—the salary of the former being larger than that of the latter—should be removed by appointing two Viceroys in India and making the salary of each less than that of the Secretary of State. In reply, Lord Curzon objects, in the second letter in the correspondence, to these suggestions on the ground of *prestige* and honour, and says that if it is considered that the administration of India is too heavy a charge for one Viceroy, new officers may be appointed under him to help him in his work. In the third letter Mr. Brodrick replies that if the excessive burden on the Viceroy's shoulders can be relieved by the appointment of a number of officers under him, the too heavy charge on the shoulders of Sir Andrew Fraser can also be relieved by increasing the number of his officers. If it is desired to improve the Chittagong port, Sir Andrew may remove his summer residence from Calcutta to that place, leaving the capital city of India to the sole charge of the Viceroy. In this manner the proposal to partition Bengal, which has met with universal opposition in that country, can be got rid of. This letter still remains unanswered by the Viceroy.

26. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 16th August writes that

FARIDPUR HITAIISHINI,
August 16th, 1905.

The partition question.

the unjust orders of Government on the partition scheme have seriously unsettled all men's minds.

The agitation on this question is now stirring every town and every village all over the province. English officials as a class have forfeited the respect which they once commanded in consequence of the utter disregard of public opinion which has characterised the attitude of Government in connection with the present scheme.

Three years ago, on the occasion of the Coronation of the present King, was witnessed a display of sincere loyalty almost universal in its extent. To-day an exactly opposite spirit is in the ascendant. The bonds of loyalty have become relaxed and strong discontent prevails on all sides. The masses, irrespective of religion and creed, have lost all feelings of respect for the British Government. Englishmen in India as a class are coming to be looked upon with feelings of distrust. A tendency is apparent among all Indians,

whether Hindus or Musalmans, as much as possible to keep themselves aloof and to cease holding any sort of friendly intercourse with Europeans, in the way of receptions and the like. High English officials are no more to be received with addresses and the other customary formalities. No more subscriptions are to be offered at the call of any European official. Goods of English make are to be boycotted. Such is the spirit which is abroad at the present moment.

SANJIVANI,
August 17th, 1905.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August says that there is hardly any such fool in the country who can, after the publication of the Government of India's reply to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the permanence of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court over the new province, believe that that jurisdiction will last for a long time. Had the Government at the beginning clearly expressed its purpose regarding the High Court, the agitation against the partition would have been much more severe than what it has been, because a Chief Court cannot be expected to be able to save the Bengalis from official oppressions.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 19th, 1905.

28. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August asks whether the Chamber of Commerce which petitioned the Government regarding the future of the Calcutta High Court will remain satisfied with the answer of the Government which, though clear, is not at all satisfactory. When a province is being divided into two, how is it possible that the jurisdiction of the High Court will continue to remain as it is at present? No one can say what sort of a High Court the new province will have. The Calcutta High Court, which at present has 16 Judges, will be reduced to something like the Allahabad High Court or a Chief Court. The High Court is great because the province for which it is meant is great. Of course Allahabad has a High Court, but it is something like a Chief Court.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

29. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August has the following on the same question:—
The question of the jurisdiction of the High Court after partition of Bengal was raised both by the Bengal is and the Chamber of Commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the former was hard; to the latter intricate. The reply reveals the characteristics of the three, viz., the Bengalis, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

SANJIVANI,
August 17th, 1905.

30. Sir Andrew Fraser's conduct at Murshidabad, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August, proves that His Honour has lost all control over his temper. He refused to see Babu Baikunthanath Sen and allowed only the President of the Murshidabad Association to approach him with a petition. He tried to defend the partition, but failed to specify how it would benefit the country. Evidently referring to Babu Nalin Behari Sircar's speech in the Town Hall protest meeting, His Honour said, "he was saying what he never believed." He thus indirectly charged Babu Nalin Behari with duplicity. Again, His Honour said that the contention of the opponents of the partition that it was effected without consulting with public opinion was false. He thus called the agitators against the partition liars. Let the public judge who are liars—the agitators or the Government? It was only in July last that the public came to know that the Rajshahi Division and the district of Malda, Faridpur and Backergunge were to be incorporated in the new province. But still His Honour would say that the scheme was before the public for discussion for full one year.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
August 17th, 1905.

31. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes:—

Sir A. Fraser's speeches at Malda and Berhampur. We confess to a feeling of amazement at reading Sir A. Fraser's recent utterances on the partition question at Malda and Berhampur. And yet, on second thoughts, is there any justification for amazement after all? The regrettable exhibitions which are being made by Government excite our pity overpowered though we are by a sense of our own calamities. A Government conscious and proud of their own strength refuse to listen to our arguments and appeals. In the

pride of their own administrative strength they persist in their own whims—what can indicate a greater degree of moral deterioration? One cannot consider that statesmanship to be of the highest order which always relies for support on the military power. What can be said to be left to these statesmen who have taken leave of their sense of justice, their judgment, as well as of their feelings of good-will and mercy?

Our present Lieutenant-Governor is a pious Christian, a just, benevolent and truthful man, but the mind even of such a great man has displayed regrettable weakness over this partition affair. The Malda public made known to him their numerous objections to separation from Bengal. But to none of their well-reasoned representations did the Lieutenant-Governor give any satisfactory answer. He could only repeat in the set terms of Lord Curzon that in the new province associations will be formed as strong and as happy as those which are now being broken, and that the administration will be better and more efficient.

Our condition now resembles that of the Dutchman's dogs in the story. It is said that a Dutchman on one occasion put a collar and a chain round the neck of a dog, but insisted all the while on telling the animal in sweet accents that he had given him his liberty. The dog pointed out that, liberty or no liberty, the fact remained that he was chained and could not go anywhere he chose. The Dutchman could only repeat that he had given him liberty. And being of this opinion he did not provide any sustenance for the animal, expecting the latter to find it for himself. And the sequel of it all was that though the dog was found dead the next day, the Dutchman still thought that the dog should have no possible claims on him, since he had given the animal its liberty.

And this is the spirit in which the Lieutenant-Governor has attempted to console the Malda public with assurances that the partition will be to their advantage. We cannot at all understand how even an honest Christian like Sir Andrew can attempt to persuade intelligent people like the Bengalis with arguments like these. Some have expressed the opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor's utterances were not serious replies, but were sarcastic trifling. But this would indicate a misuse of statesmanship of which we cannot believe anybody to be capable.

The Bengalis are no fools, and they realise very well the serious injuries they will suffer from the splitting up of their country. There would have been no lack of the proper replies to the arguments stated by Sir A. Fraser if they had come from other lips. But coming as they did from a man who by his position commands our respect, we can only say that they raise in our minds feelings of inexpressible and intolerable grief.

In his speech at Berhampur, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that on all the schemes proposed for the partition of Bengal the public were consulted. Is this unalloyed truth? Were the people of Faridpur, Barisal, Rajshahi and Malda previously given an inkling of the knowledge that their districts were to be included in the partition scheme? Did the Government give out the slightest hint of the impending doom of these districts in response to the various questions on the partition which were from time to time put in the Legislative Councils and in Parliament? Would the fact of the people of those districts getting a previous intimation of their fate have in any way interfered with the ultimate success of the partition scheme? The Government of India is a powerful organisation, whereas the people are weak and helpless, with no other resource except that of shedding tears.

Anyway, we are astounded at hearing this statement from his Honour's lips. Sir Andrew has not yet passed his three score and ten, is not yet in his dotage, nor in the grip of any brain disease. How then could he make such fictitious statements? Had he no time to think of what people would say and think of it all, and at what price they would estimate the value of his utterances? As for ourselves, what is fated to happen will happen; but considering the regrettable state into which officials of this class have fallen, it is the first duty of every sympathetic Hindu to pray to God for His mercy towards these people. May He prosper our Lieutenant-Governor both in this world and the next!

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
August 17th, 1905.

32. The same papers writes that the speech of the Chairman at the late Town Hall meeting has elicited praise from all sides, even from distant Poona. Under the circumstances, the sight of a man like Sir A. Fraser at Berhampur pouring venom at it is distressing beyond measure. It is most saddening to think that a man of his high position can be guilty of such lack of self-control and of such sudden and yet unprovoked waste of words. With reference to the fears expressed in this speech about the ultimate fate of the Calcutta High Court, His Honour said that the speaker was saying what he never for a moment believed. But what does His Honour think now after reading the letter of the Government in reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on this subject?

BANGAVASI,
August 19th, 1905.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August writes as follows:—
In his recent Malda speech Sir Andrew Fraser said: "It has been said by some of those who are agitating against partition, that the feelings and sentiments of the people have been in no way considered, that the people have not been consulted, and that their views have been set aside without any consideration. This is emphatically not the case." When the *padri's* son, Sir Fraser, says it is untrue, it must be admitted to be untrue. When the Nawab of Dacca shares His Honour's opinion and has given his support to the partition, it follows that all Bengalis are liars and that the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Fraser, is truthful. When Mr. Brodrick in England and Lord Curzon in India favour the partition, it follows that all our countrymen are liars. Or, in other words, in the opinion of His Honour the partition has the consent of all Bengalis, because it has the consent of the Nawab of Dacca. If, therefore, all Bengalis say that they have not given their consent to it, they must be all liars and, as such, must be punished.

SANJIVANI,
August 17th, 1905.

34. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes as follows under the heading "The effect of the Town Hall Meeting":—

We are informed that Mr. Brodrick has asked Lord Curzon to postpone the partition of Bengal for some time and submit special grounds to support it. It is also rumoured that His Excellency has threatened to resign on account of this. The *Pioneer* publishes an article, which appears to have issued from the pen of an official, in which it is said that, if not now, the partition will never be carried out.

The editor then appeals to the country to raise a lakh of rupees for sending representatives to England for carrying on the protest agitation there and asks all public men in Bengal to be prepared for the work.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
August 17th, 1905.

35. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes:—Now that the partition of Bengal seems definitely resolved on, a suggestion should go up to the Secretary of State from the public bodies in this country in favour of a reduction of the existing emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in view of the impending partial relief of his responsibilities. A similar suggestion should also be made to cut down the salary of the Viceroy, since the Curzon-Kitchener controversy has recently shown that Lord Curzon is now merely a sort of head clerk to Mr. Brodrick and does not possess the full powers of the Viceroyalty.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.

36. In reference to Mr. Brodrick's latest pronouncement in Parliament on the partition question in the course of the debate raised by Mr. Roberts, M.P., the same paper writes:—

Lord Curzon thinks that when he wishes a thing done, irrespective of its being good or bad, his *aid* must be maintained, otherwise people might call him weak-minded. But our idea is that he is the really weak-minded man who is afraid of what is just and impartial, to whose eyes the fierce light of truth is intolerable, who unhesitatingly creates misery in the hearts of the people of a country. Does not Lord Curzon know and feel that what he is going to do is wrong, and is creating a feeling of the deepest discontent? But his weak mind is now set on a petty thing, and it cannot now attain to the high pedestal whereon justice is enthroned. What can the people of this

country expect from such a weak-minded man? Who can be rightly described as a weak-minded man, unless it be he who, for the sake of petty gain or honour bowed his head before the Secretary of State, and undertook to act in the matter of the Army Administration against his own conviction and judgment? Who can be more weak-minded than he who interceded with Sir H. Fowler for quite a petty thing?

37. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August notices a meeting held on the 10th August last under the auspices of the Calcutta Anjuman-i-Khadem-ul-Islam Society, at which, amongst others, a resolution was adopted to the following effect, namely, that as the Musalmans of Bengal would seriously injure their own interests by co-operating with their Hindu fellow-subjects in the present agitation against the partition scheme, they should not on any account permit themselves to be inveigled into joining what is essentially a rebellious movement of the Hindus.

A meeting in favour of the partition scheme.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
August 18th, 1905.

38. Referring to the recent Town Hall protest meeting, the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes as follows:—

Musalmans and the partition question.

It is nothing but acting like a madman to collect the towns people and make seditious speeches before them. Such an act is neither just nor sanctioned by one's religion. It should be no part of the work of a true politician to incite uneducated or ill-educated people to sedition.

Government may show regard for combined popular agitation in England, the country which is the sporting ground of independence, but it is nothing but folly to imagine that Government will do the same thing in a conquered country like India. Ireland has long been crying for home rule, but without avail. Even a politician like the late Mr. Gladstone failed to induce the English people to confer on her the prerogative. Is it possible then that a handful of Indians will be able by their speeches to induce our rulers to change their minds or to confer a republican form of Government on this country? The Universities Bill agitation, at least, ought to have satisfied them of the futility of their attempts. Every one now sees that it is in consequence of the speeches which are made in the Congress that Government is binding us with more and more stringent laws; and many people have therefore now come to look upon the Congress with eyes of hatred. Is it not also due to the Congress that the prospects of the clerks have received a serious check?

The notices which were circulated, calling the Town Hall meeting, quite startled us, because one or two of them were distinctly seditious. One of them ran as follows:—"Let Bengal be not divided, but Curzon be divided." Another contained passages like these:—"Pull down the nest of the Babui" (a kind of bird), "beat and drive away the police" and "we have become heroes, no more anxiety." What horrible sedition! We request Lord Curzon to guard himself against the evil intentions of these seditious Hindus. The cause of the downfall of the Musalman rule was the conspiracy of the Hindus. The Hindus, also, were the sole cause of the ruin of the Musalmans. History bears heaps of testimony to the seditious and intriguing nature of the Hindus. A third notice said that Rajas, Maharajas and Nawabs would attend the meeting. But not a single Nawab attended the meeting. This was only a trick to mislead the public.

The organisers of the meeting gave it out that both Hindus and Musalmans had stood up against the partition. But this was an entirely false statement. The truth is that the Musalmans neither joined nor supported the meeting. When in any matter Government arrives at its final decision, it is against our religious tenets to oppose it. There was nothing wrong in our opposing the scheme before a final decision had been arrived at, but to oppose it now would mean sedition. Our religion looks upon it as a grave sin to commit sedition against a Sovereign under whose rule we can perform our religious rites and ceremonies in safety and live happily. It would therefore be extremely wrong to agitate against the system of Government of a just ruler like the English under whom we can follow our religion in safety and live in happiness. Knowing this the Musalmans did not join the seditious monster meeting of the Hindus. It is also our firm belief that no true Musalman will in future join the agitation, because no Musalman would wish to incur sin by violating the injunctions of his religion.

Let us now see whether the partition of Bengal will do the Bengali-Musalmans good or evil. A little careful consideration of this matter will show us that the partition will benefit, instead of doing harm to, the Bengal Musalmans. As for the system of Government to be adopted for a country, the rulers of the country are the best judge of it. We should not, therefore, raise any objection, if for administrative convenience it were found necessary not only to divide Bengal in two, but to cut up the whole of India into pieces. We are Musalmans, and the precept of our religion is that there is no harm in our dwelling in a country where we can pursue our religion without let or hindrance.

The argument of our Hindu brethren is that if the uneducated Musalmans of East Bengal were severed from the companionship of their educated brethren of West Bengal and made to associate with the uncivilised people of Assam, they would become quite barbarous. It is this sympathy with us which has led the Hindu brethren to beg of us to go against the Government. But, the truth is that there is nowhere in West Bengal such educated Musalmans as are found in Sylhet, Tippera, Chittagong and Noakhali. East Bengal also contains a very large number of Musalman zamindars. It is clear from this that the partition instead of being of any disadvantage to East Bengal will materially help Assam in its race for progress. We should not therefore listen to the idle talk of the Hindus, threatening us with imaginary evils. The truth is that it is the Hindus who will lose most by the partition, and hence they are attempting by duplicity to induce the Musalmans to join them in their opposition. This was clear from the speech of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, President of the Town Hall meeting.

The partition will, in fact, be decidedly advantageous to the Musalmans of East Bengal from a religious point of view, because if Dacca is made the capital of East Bengal and Chittagong its subsidiary capital, both of which places abound in learned Maulvis, Musalmans of East and North Bengal who will have frequent occasion to visit their capital cities will often come into contact with these Maulvis and improve in their religion.

The partition, in fact, will in no way injure the Musalmans, and the Anjumane Islamia of Faridpur deserves the thanks of the Musalmans for supporting the scheme.

BANGAVASI,
August 19th, 1905.

39. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August is grieved that the King-Emperor made no mention of India in his recent speech from the throne. It may naturally lead to great heart-burning among many people in

Bengal to learn that their pitious cries for mercy in the matter of the partition of their country have not elicited a word from His Majesty. But the silence may be a diplomatic move on the part of the authorities in England, because Mr. Brodrick there and Lord Curzon here are the high priests of the partition operation.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 20th, 1905.

40. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 20th August writes:—

The partition question.

The agitation over the partition question is enveloping the whole country. There is no part of the province, no town or suburb in it, where the inhabitants have not met to record a strong protest against this mischievous scheme and simultaneously to decide on their duties at this day of national crisis. Such a strong amount of opposition from the public to any Government scheme is a thing unique in the history of the country. Similarly, this example of the Government ignoring in the way it has actually done the heart-rending cries of distress proceeding from its subjects is one that is being witnessed for the first time in the history of India, or perhaps of the whole civilised world. The partition of Bengal may therefore be said to mark the dawning of a new era in the world's history.

So far as can be judged at present, there is little chance that agitation carried on in India will be productive of any good. If the Bengalis have anything still left to do in this direction, it is to make an effort to enlist the sympathy of the general English public on their side. We have no faith in the ultimate success of any scheme which would coerce or create ill-will. Loud cries of distress are the only resource of the weak. In our opinion the best duty to avert the partition which remains to be done by us now is to send our country's leaders to enlighten the British public on this question.

41. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August publishes the following as curious pieces of intelligence:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 21st, 1905.

Some curious pieces of intelligence.

Reward of loyalty.—Maulvi Kazi Mamtauddin Ahmed, B.A., Head Master of the local M. L. Jubilee School, will, it is said, succeed Maulvi Bazlal Karim as Third Presidency Magistrate on the retirement of the latter. This gentleman went some time ago to his father-in-law's house in Faridpur and held a monster meeting there consisting of about 7 or 8 Musalmans to support the partition of Bengal. He lately convened a similar monster meeting in Calcutta and protested in it against the proceedings of the Calcutta Town Hall meeting. The *Pioneer* and the *Indian Daily News* having brought this loyal behaviour of the Maulvi to the Viceroy's notice, His Excellency has decided to appoint the Maulvi as Maulvi Bazlal Karim's successor. If His Excellency had had this proof of the Maulvi's loyalty a year ago, he would have no doubt appointed him to succeed Mr. Amir Ali on the bench of the Calcutta High Court. When will Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghosh retire?

The granting of a title.—We learn from a trustworthy source that His Excellency Lord Curzon having heard from Sir Andrew Fraser how cheap titles are in Navadwip, has determined to visit that place. The learned pandits of that place assembled the other day to decide upon a fit title for His Excellency. Many titles were suggested, such as *Nyaya Mahasindhu* (the ocean of justice), *Banganta Vachaspati* (the lord of speech who has made an end of Bengal), *Kutharkusali* (expert in handling the axe), *Bakritachatur* (clever in speech), &c. The titles have been forwarded to the Viceroy at Simla in order to enable him to choose the one he likes best. A correspondent informs us from Simla that our Viceroy, who is so great in speech, has selected for himself the title of *Banganta Vachaspati*. Lady Curzon, however, is reported to have remarked that the title of *Banganta Vidyavachaspati* would not have been a bad one.

Aversion for things English.—An Anglo-Indian paper says that the people of Bengal have become so averse to the use of English things that English pumpkins, English *amras* and English potatoes will no longer be sold in the *hāt* at Baidyabati. A boy had kept a number of English rats, having taken a great fancy to them. But he has now let them loose and introduced a number of Indian rats into the cage instead. A Bengali youth was beaten the other day by an Englishman at the Baidyabati station for no cause, but the youth so beaten refrained from returning the blow lest he should have to touch the Englishman. This is the way to keep one's word.

Suppression of gratitude.—A correspondent writes from Nadia that His Honour is extremely delighted at the title of *Nyaysindhu* conferred upon him by the pandits of that place. His Honour has promised to send a valuable present to those who have so honoured him. His Honour has, on his return to Calcutta, given orders to Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for a pair of golden shoes. But it is not yet known whether this has anything to do with the title received by him.

42. An Arrah (?) correspondent of the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th August complains against the Superintendent of Post Offices for his partiality towards Muhammadans, he having appointed four or five new paid probationers, all Muhammadans, overriding the claims of senior probationers.

BIHAR BANDHU,
August 15th, 1905.

43. It is rumoured, says the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August, that a Civilian will be placed at the head of the new Agricultural Department of the Government of Bengal. One would like to see an experienced Agriculturist take charge of the Department. If, however, a civilian must get the place, he should not be a man of restless temperament, or one having any prejudice against Bengalis. A restless man can never succeed in any scientific investigation. And as the interest of the agricultural community in Bengal will be most intimately connected with the Department, the authorities should see that its charge falls on the shoulders of a worthy man.

SANJIVANI,
August 17th, 1905.

44. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that the native papers who will be admitted to the press-room of the Bengal Legislative Secretariat will

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

The press-room question.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

have to forego the right of receiving Government reports. One may infer from this what facility has this measure afforded to the native press. This is the outcome of the tremendous efforts made to secure the privilege.

45. Commenting upon the "press-room" resolution of the Government the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says that the liberty of the Indian press is gradually becoming like that of the Russian. Whether this is to the credit or discredit of the Government it is for the authorities to consider, for it is all the same whether we say anything on the subject or not.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 22nd, 1905.

46. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August writes as follows:—

Lord Curzon's resignation. We do not think that the news of Lord Curzon's resignation has been received with regret by any section of the inhabitants of Bengal. Everyone is, however, of opinion that His Excellency ought to have resigned immediately after his defeat on the Army administration question, and that by doing so he could have left India with dignity and honour. But he did not do that. He tamely submitted to the kicks of Mr. Brodrick. But at last when he saw that the Secretary of State would frustrate every one of his wishes he had no other alternative but to resign. Is it then with honour that he resigns now?

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

Reuter proclaims the happy news that Lord Curzon has resigned and that Lord Minto succeeds him. His Excellency now departs after having made his oppressive grasp felt by the Indians even to their bones and having ruined the country and frightened its people with injustice, oppression and hard legislative measures. He now departs after having trampled on a panic-stricken people, dealt a severe blow at their education, liberty and prosperity, and after having made a re-arrangement of the Indian Empire in a novel fashion. The man whom the sighs of crores of human beings could not move, and who turned a deaf ear to thousands of petitions and the piteous cries of lakhs of helpless people, is going away to-day thinking himself slighted by the Secretary of State. It is now time for us to welcome the auspicious event.

We are sorry that we shall not be able to publicly hiss away the emblem of Alakshmi (ill-luck) from our midst. We deeply regret that it will not be given to us to see him publicly insulted, abused and driven away. Lord Curzon has resigned and is going away.

What a matter of rejoicing it would have been had he gone away a few years earlier. At present the Indian subject, deprived of his everything, is beside himself for fear of subscriptions; the persecuted journalist is living in constant fear of the sedition law, and the whole people are prostrate for various reasons. How glad we would have been if His Excellency had left us some time ago. To-day a sore is removed from the heart of divided Bengal; the oppressed Punjab breathes a sigh of relief, and the down-trodden Mahratta land gets a healing balm for her wounds. Our worthy Viceroy is going away. He is the chief enemy of India. We would like to hear from his own mouth how many of his twelve reforms he has succeeded in accomplishing. But whatever he may or may not have accomplished, and no matter whether or no he has succeeded in effecting a separation of the judicial and executive functions, he has at least created a schism between *firingis* and Indians fanned the quarrel between Hindus and Musalmans, and separated Bengalis from Bengalis. Lord Curzon is now going away, and we heartily rejoice at his departure.

SANDHYA,
August 22nd, 1905.

47. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August writes:—

Lord Curzon's resignation. The announcement that Lord Curzon has resigned office, ought, in ordinary circumstances, to excite one's regret. But how can there be any feeling of regret amongst us, when we consider what blows he has dealt at the feelings of the Indians generally and of the Bengalis in particular? Lord Curzon leaves these shores with a deep stain on his reputation. Considering his great powers and influence, he could have made the people of India remarkably happy, but he has rather chosen to make them peculiarly unhappy. It is he who laid the axe at the root of Local Self-Government in Calcutta by accepting Sir

Mackenzie's Municipal Bill. It is he who has encompassed the ruin of high Education in India by passing the Universities Act. It is he who was responsible for the universally unpopular Official Secrets Act. He has attempted to rob the Indian people of all their rights by putting a crooked interpretation on the terms of the Queen's Proclamation. And the reputation which he earned by abusing the Indians in unmeasured terms in the course of his Convocation speech, will cause his name to be written in the blackest characters for all time in the history of India. And His Excellency's latest and greatest achievement has been the partition of Bengal. From Lord Curzon's resignation it appears that the Secretary of State had not the slightest inclination to sanction the partition scheme, and it was only in deference to Lord Curzon that he yielded. Mr. Brodrick has accused Lord Curzon of ingratitude.

48. The *Samvad Prabhakar* [Calcutta] of the 24th August counsels the Indian people not to lose their self-restraint at the announcement of the news of Lord Curzon's resignation. It is not becoming to indulge in the pranks of a mad man in joy at this event. It is not natural, and not edifying to take credit for a great achievement in consequence of a small effort made in the direction of such a common duty as the encouragement of country-made goods. The departure of every Viceroy since Lord Ripon has been hailed as indicating the end of a period of repression, but the sequel has always proved a disappointment. As for Lord Curzon, His Excellency's public utterances at first raised high hopes of a liberal regime in the public mind, but all acts of his administration beginning with the Calcutta Municipal Reform scheme and ending in the partition of Bengal question have proclaimed the real spirit of his policy, and have earned for him the extreme disapprobation of the public expressed in public meetings convened for the purpose. The public joy at His Excellency's resignation of office can find legitimate expression only in a very necessary expression of disapproval of his public acts. Anything more is injudicious.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
August 24th, 1905.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

49. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes:—

Kashmir. Lord Curzon intends visiting Kashmir some time in the course of next month in order formally to restore to the Maharaja full governing powers. We suspected some hidden motive when we first heard of this indication of good-will on the part of the Viceroy towards a Native Prince. And it turns out now that our suspicions were correct. The Maharaja is said to contemplate making some concessions to Europeans intending to purchase lands in his State in return for this restoration of his powers. The practical effect of these concessions will be that in return for an almost nominal *salami*, Europeans will get acres upon acres of land in his State, from which in future they cannot be ousted, even if all the descendants of the Maharaja try to do so. The benefit of these convenient concessions is to be enjoyed by European subjects only. Why should this be so? Are not the Indians British subjects as well? There is no race in the world like the English for selfishness and indifference to others' interests. Henceforth, the happy valley is to be the abode of swarms of pale-featured European males and females. Just mark the beauty of it all. The Maharaja is first deposed from his throne; and then he is to be restored to his old status after he has been made to pay for it to the fullest amount possible. The English do not do a single thing unless prompted by self-interest. Have they absolutely no share of love and affection in the composition of their hearts?

SANDHYA.
August 17th, 1905.

50. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August believes that on the occasion of Lord Curzon's vesting the Maharaja of Kashmir with full powers the question as to the conditions under which the English would be able to acquire land in that State will be settled. When something is given, something must be taken. It was understood that the Government would take the whole of Kashmir from the Maharaja for the purpose of making it an English colony, but the present demand of the Government seems to be much better than the one contemplated.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 19th, 1905.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

51. Referring to the question of the Maharaja of Kashmir being vested with full powers the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes that it will be very glad if the Maharaja has not to lose anything in return for what is about to be given to him.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 19th, 1905.

52. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August has the following:—
According to the *Mahratta* paper the ostensible object of Lord Ampthill's visit to Hyderabad was to have an interview with the Nizam, but the real object is to take another strip of his country similar to Berar. The Government of Nizam once intended to put a dam across the river Tung Bhadra, but although the river really lies in the Nizam's territory, the Government of Madras did not allow the work to be constructed, and an attempt is going to be made to take that river in the British Empire while delimitation of the southern frontier is going on.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 19th, 1905.

53. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that the Government circular forbidding retired civilians from accepting service in the Native States without the permission of the Government has deprived the Native States of one of their privileges. The Native Chiefs now will not be able to appoint efficient retired native civilians in their States. The appointment of Mr. R. C. Dutt in the Baroda State is at the root of this circular. He is an officer of independent spirit among the native civilians. He who has served as a Divisional Commissioner is in every way eligible to get the Lieutenant-Governorship, but the Indians cannot expect such liberality at the hands of the British Government. Raises and educated men of India are indeed unfortunate under the British rule.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

54. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August is sorry that a terrible famine has broken out in the district of Chingleput in Madras. Thousands of men and women are crying for food, and many are dying for want of it. The miserable condition of those who come to Madras in search of food has already been noticed in a previous issue.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHA U MIHIR,
August 15th, 1905.

55. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th August says that a mass meeting was recently held at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh District at which Muhammadan and Hindu students made a vow to boycott English goods for at least two years. Protest meetings were also held at the following places:—

Muktagacha ...	...	...	...	August 3rd 1905.
Iswarganj ...	...	...	...	August 2nd 1905.
Netrakona.				

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 15th, 1905.

56. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 15th August says that in order to make the proposed boycott successful it is necessary either to put a stop to imports of foreign articles or to reduce the current prices of country-made articles. The first is impracticable, because even if Indian traders do not import foreign articles Anglo-Indian traders will. The second method can, however, be made successful by substituting mills and machinery for hand labour in the production of country-made articles. As matters stand now most people do not even know where many of the country-made things can be had. It is therefore necessary that the places of manufacture of all country-made articles should be widely advertised in the country.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th August publishes short accounts of meetings held at the following places for boycotting English goods:—

SANJIVANI.
August 17th, 1905.

Protest meetings.

Dacca	...	...	...	...	August 13th 1905.
Tangail	...	...	...	...	August 14th 1905.
Faridpur.					
Patna.					
Berhampur.					
Tangail.					
Giridhi.					
Mymensingh.					
Kaliganj, Khulna.					
Krishnagar.					
Sirajganj.					
Jamalpur, Mymensingh.					
Ramgopalpur, Mymensingh.					
Hazaribagh.					
Amla Sadarpur, Nadia.					
Bogra.					
Barisal.					
Jalpaiguri.					
Tegharia, Dacca.					
Dacca.					
Cawnpore.					
Narayanganj.					

58. The same paper makes the following quotation from Benjamin Franklin's biography describing the boycott of English goods by Americans when in 1756 Parliament prohibited them from carrying on trade with islands belonging to Spain:—

SANJIVANI.

"He was also questioned as to the non-importation agreements, and asked whether the Americans would not soon become tired of them, and fall back to purchasing British manufactures as before. He said he did not believe they would; that he knew his countrymen; that they had materials and industry to work them up; that they could make their own clothes, and would make them; that they loved liberty, and would maintain their rights. The examination was closed with the two following questions; "What used to be the pride of the Americans"? He answered: "To indulge in the fashions and manufactures of Great Britain." "What is now their pride?" Answer: "To wear their old clothes over again till they can make new ones."

The effect of the boycott was as follows:—

"And in April 1770, after an experiment of three years, the British ministry finding the Americans still obstinate in refusing to import goods, and trade declining, procured a repeal of the duties on all the commodities enumerated in the Revenue Act except tea."

59. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August notices the recent article in the columns of the *Pioneer* of Allahabad headed "The partition question in Parliament"; as

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 18th, 1905.

The partition question.

well as the opinion recently expressed in the columns of the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta to the effect that the Home Government are evidently preparing a fresh humiliation for Lord Curzon over the partition affair; and goes on to remark that it is quite evident from the utterances of these two advocates of Lord Curzon's that the resolutions in favour of the boycott of English goods adopted in the late Calcutta Town Hall meeting have seriously upset the equanimity of the Secretary of State. Otherwise, why should sentiments like these begin to be uttered by these newspapers? Anyhow, if the Bengali people can resolutely fulfil their promises made at the Town Hall meeting until the period when Parliament re-assembles, then severed Bengal is sure to be re-united.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August says that Government is making a great mistake in partitioning Bengal. The Bengali movement to boycott English goods is purely an outcome of anger and grief at the partition. But just as a servant can have no interest in quarrelling with his master if he wants to leave his service and earn an independent livelihood, so the

BANGAVASI,
August 19th, 1905.

The boycotting movement in Bengal.

Bengalis can have no interest in quarrelling with the Government if they want to be independent of English manufactures and use articles of indigenous make. On the contrary, if Government gets angry, it can do a good deal of harm to them. If you really want to revive the arts and industries of the country, do it calmly and silently. The pledge taken by many Bengalis not to use English articles appears to be like the sudden outburst of a volcano. Your actual performance may not displease your sovereign, but your attitude may. It may even turn out that whilst you will not succeed in your undertaking you will displease your sovereign by your attitude.

BANGAVASI,
August, 19th 1905.

61. The same paper publishes a cartoon in which a native figure is represented as lying on a bed in a moribund condition with another native figure feeling his pulse with

A cartoon.

an attentive ear, while a third native figure stands by with an air of concern. The letterpress is as follows:—

Bangavasi.—Will the patient live?

Physician.—The medicine has taken effect.

BANGA DARPAN,
August 19th, 1905.

62. The *Banga Darpan* [Chinsura] of the 19th August deprecates the idea of boycotting English goods alone to the exclusion of European and American goods. It should never

The boycott movement.

be the purpose of the Indians to benefit Europeans and Americans at the cost of the English. If in consequence of any conflict of interests with Englishmen it were necessary for the Indians to uphold the interest of any country it should be the interest of India alone. It is no manliness to give up begging at one door simply to do the same at another. The best course for the Bengalis now is to boycott all foreign articles, whether English, European or American.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 19th, 1905.

63. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August notices meetings to protest against the partition of Bengal and to adopt resolutions in favour of boycotting English-made goods at—

Protest meetings against the partition.

Mymensingh on the 17th August; Benares on the 13th August; Araria; and Noakhali on the 13th August.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 20th, 1905.

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes as follows:—

The boycott movement.

We do not deny that many people are going to excess in their resolution not to use foreign-made goods and in their endeavours to encourage and spread the use of indigenous manufactures, and are thereby giving their enemies a handle to raise a laugh at their expense. But just calmly contemplate for a moment what has infused such life in this inert body, what has made the people so totally lose all sense of proportion. Can this be done by a single day's agitation, or by the sudden excitement caused by a single act of oppression? The truth is that now that the people have come to see that no good will come of making representations at the feet of the authorities, that their shrieks of pain have been mere cries in the wilderness, each of them is trying to do what he can by his own efforts.

During Lord Curzon's administration, the people have realised that the authorities will never listen to them or feel for them any sympathy; that the Indian subjects of the British Crown cannot expect from their rulers even those table leavings which even a dog always expects from his master. Under such circumstances, if the people of India had the strength and the inclination, and had no religious scruples, there would, without doubt, happen a fearful rebellion. If it had been any other country and any other people, the earth would have been bathed in human blood. But this meek people, possessed also as they are of a strong religious bent, have been kept at a distance from the sinful act of rebellion by their religion as well as by their want of strength. We praise the people for this. And as for the movement to boycott English goods, whether it succeeds or not, we are glad to think of it as the visible expression of our agitated minds. Is it not enough to fill one's heart with delight to see people, whether they succeed or not, taking resolutions to eschew the use of foreign goods, making sacrifices to carry out their resolutions, and girding up their loins to spread the use of indigenous manufactures?

Our enemies may laugh, for when did they not laugh? Do not our enemies laugh at our miserable condition, when they see us live depending

at every step upon others? Do not our enemies laugh at our miserable plight when they see our spleens burst and our assailants escape scot-free or with only a very light punishment? Do not we, too, give our enemies sufficient cause to laugh at us, when for very small official favours, we lick the feet of white men? Why, indeed, should not others laugh when they see the degeneration we are falling into through idleness, indifference, want of courage, diminution of honesty, and jealousy among ourselves?

The same paper has the following in another article:—

Pained at the division of Bengal, the Bengalis have girt up their loins to eschew the use of foreign goods. The main object of this resolution to boycott foreign, and especially English, goods is to get the partition scheme withdrawn through the influence of the powerful merchants of England. It is not at present probable to ascertain how far that object will succeed, though, considering the influence which merchants in England wield, our success may be probable. But even if we do not succeed in our political object, the boycott movement will bring us gain in other directions. Our home industries will be encouraged, our wealth will remain in the country, and we shall know what our strength is. Now has an opportunity presented itself for us to disprove the accusations that we are a worthless people, that we know only how to talk, that we have no strength of mind, and so on.

65. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August notices what is styled a monster meeting at Jamalpur (Mymensingh) on the 13th August, at which amongst other things a teacher of the local Donough High School made all the students assemble on the occasion, read out simultaneously a written promise, in the name of God, to boycott all foreign-made goods as far as possible.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 21st, 1905.

66. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August says that there is every cause for hoping that the boycotting movement in Bengal will succeed. Those who at first sneered at it and said that all this froth and foam would pass off in a fortnight now see that they were mistaken in their calculations. Instead of abating, the movement has greatly increased in a fortnight. The sale of foreign cigarettes has considerably decreased. A report has reached from Mymensingh that boys and young men there are all using country-made shoes instead of English-made ones. The Bengali nation is showing a determination to forego many an article of luxury for the sake of the boycott. Bengali ladies in Mymensingh have given up using English articles. But it is not a movement of boys and women only. The zamindars and rich men also are doing their best to make it successful, and the astute Marwari is willing to give his support to it.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 22nd, 1905.

67. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 15th August is glad to thank His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for making certain proposals likely to do good to the people of Bihar during his recent tour through the Province. These are electric tramways, a park at Shampokhar, acquisition of land to extend the compound of the Patna College, the abolition of the Brahma Girls' school, and establishment of a girls' school for Bihari girls in its place.

BIHAR BANDHU,
August 15th, 1905.

68. The *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 16th August writes in favour of the view that Lord Curzon is a true friend of India, one who has made the way easy for the future improvement of the country. It is pointed out that as a consequence of his crooked policy, the Indian public have to a large extent come to realise their wants and grievances. There can be no question that had a ruler of Lord Curzon's stamp come out to India 30 years ago, India would have been much further to-day on the path of progress than where she actually is. It is a law of nature that when people come to understand their wants, they immediately feel a desire and make an attempt to remove those wants. When oppression reaches its climax, the oppressed naturally devote themselves heart and soul to the eradication

SUHRID,
August 16th, 1905.

of their grievances, unrestrained by considerations of prudence or of the safety of their own life and limb. The oppression and tyranny which Lord Curzon is now exercising in India will undoubtedly do immense good to the country not to-day or to-morrow it may be, but perhaps 20 or 30 years hence. It must be remembered that unless a ruler like Seraj-ad-doula had ascended the *Musnud* of Bengal, the English would not have been able to establish their rule in the country.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 18th, 1905.

69. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes:—
In other civilised countries the Governments are found, by legislative provision of penalties in the shape of fines, etc., to try to keep their youths and boys from the habit of cigarette smoking. But in India, the sight of the serious injury which is being inflicted on our young men by this habit does not stir our foreign Government out of its indifference. The effect has been that 22 lakhs of rupees are annually finding their way into the pockets of foreigners from Bengal alone, from the sale of cigarettes. It is therefore a matter for genuine satisfaction that the *swadesi* movement which has received such an impetus from the partition scheme led to a general resolution among Bengali students to give up cigarette-smoking altogether.

Cigarette-smoking
among Bengali boys.

ARYAVARTA,
August 19th, 1905.

70. The *Aryavarta* [Ranchi] of the 19th August reports that Babus Ganesh Narayan and Nagar Mul delivered speeches on unity which had good effect on the audience.

A speech on unity.

HITAVARTA,
August 20th, 1905.

71. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th August has the following:—
The Government demand is becoming heavier every day. It imposes Road and Public Works cesses and income-tax on our hard earned money. Oppressive measures of the official class are becoming intolerable. They have framed the University Act in order to block the way to high education, and have increased at our cost the strength of the police, a measure which is calculated to be injurious to the people. It has become, therefore, difficult for Indians to live under the present rule. From the most miserable beggar to the richest man reckoning upon his lakhs, there are none who do not suffer from want.

In towns people do not get sufficient drinking water even after wasting money like water, while in the mufassal the people find it difficult to get out on account of bad roads even after paying thousands of rupees as Road cess. During famine time people die by hundreds for want of food. The cultivating classes, in the hope of getting more money, give up the cultivation of wheat and grow indigo, jute and poppy, and out of the money thus received they purchase European goods at high prices. In this way they lose all that they earn. In the next year, therefore, they have to borrow money to prepare their land. In this way they become poorer and poorer day by day. The remedy against all this is very easy, but to apply it requires strength of mind and unity. But we shall have to give up fashion. Can we do without it? We have been enchanted by the English. The goods manufactured in England are beautifying our household. The English merchants are taking away our gold and giving brass instead. The English are taking away our money to make England rich. In order to weaken Bengalis and the Indians the English are spreading their net of diplomacy and are growing hypocrites and cheats. So they will never be able to earn that respect which kings like Raghu, Yudhishtir and Ramchandra commanded in ancient times. They can send an expedition to Tibet, increase the frontier and protect the country from foreign invasions, but they will never be able to stem the tide of time to take care of the subject people as if they were their own children; to remove the country's want or to initiate measures resulting in plenty in the land; time has come when we should give up wearing coats, chemise, and head dress and make a solemn promise never to wear any but articles manufactured in this country. O you Indian merchants, come and help us to-day, give up importing foreign goods, for you are at the root of this evil. If you stop in these days of our distress indenting for foreign goods and beautifying your shops with fancy European articles, how would we then be tempted to possess European things. As a bird is tempted by the granis of food to fall into the net of a shikari, so are we tempted to our ruin by these Europeans. O you merchants and traders, do good to your country by sacrificing your greed and thus open

the eyes of the king of pedlars. O you students, who are the future hope of this country, take a solemn oath not to use any but the things made in India. Then only Lord Curzon will not be able to ruin us even by a hundred efforts. O merchants in order to save the poor starving Indians make this promise that from this day hereafter you will never order European goods or use them yourselves. You will then see that India will again prosper. Come brothers! Let us all make a solemn vow that we shall give up luxury and use country-made articles. Then and then only you will see that Lord Curzon's words have done us good instead of any harm.

72. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August regrets that in the speech from the throne at the prorogation of Parliament no mention was made of India, although the Bengalis are much agitated over the partition question. The real advocate of the partition of Bengal in England is Mr. Brodrick, and in India Lord Curzon.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
August 21st, 1905.

73. In noticing the attitude of Mr. Bhowmagree, M.P., on the partition question, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that Mr. Bhowmagree only revealed his own disposition when he expressed his views in Parliament on the above question. What is the use of our censuring him. He deserves more pity than anger. A kind-hearted man will take pity on seeing a mad man on the street and try to cure him, but a wicked man will on the other hand hate him.

HINDI BANGAVASI.

74. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August publishes a poem abusing the pandit community of Navadip for conferring on Sir Andrew Fraser the title of Nyaya-sindhu.

DAILY HITAVADI,
August 22nd, 1905.

URIYA PAPERS.

75. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th August states that there was a light shower of rain in the last week, and that the people want a few more showers.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
August 10th, 1905.

76. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th August states that transplantation work is at a stand still for want of rain-water, and that the *beali* paddy suffers most.

UTKALDIPIKA,
August 12th, 1905.

77. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that there is no rain in that district, though the sky is always cloudy.

UTKALDIPIKA,

78. The same paper states that cholera is on the increase in the Cuttack town, and that 16 deaths are reported to have been due to that cause.

UTKALDIPIKA.

79. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th August states that 350 persons died of cholera in the Puri town, and that the average daily mortality is 40.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
August 9th, 1905.

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th August states that the average daily mortality due to cholera in the Puri town is 10 to 12. The municipality is looking after the sanitation of the town, and the doctors are attending to the patients. Popular belief in the Puri town ascribes cholera to the introduction of the electric wire into the Puri temple and to the neglect of the temple servants in offering *adharpan* offerings to the various gods and goddesses that frequent the atmosphere of the Puri town.

UTKALDIPIKA,
August 12th, 1905.

81. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 9th August states that Uriya should be made the Court language of the Gangpur State, and that it should be incorporated with the Orissa Division.

URIYA AND,
NAVASAMVAD
August 9th, 1905.

82. The same paper states that a terrible famine is raging in the Madras Presidency, and that on that account the Madras Government has not been able to realise a revenue of 12 lakhs.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

83. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 10th August states that famine-stricken people are flying in numbers to the Madras town for food and shelter, and that many of them are dying on roads and streets.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
August 10th, 1905.

SHANVAD VAHIKA.
August 10th, 1905.

84. The same paper states that the salaries of *amla* in Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts should be increased without delay, for small and insufficient salaries induce many to have recourse to unfair means.

GARJATBASINI,
August 12th, 1905.

The question of increase of the salaries of Court *amla* in Bengal.

85. The *Garjatbasini* [Talchar] of the 12th August approves of the provisions of the Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill, and hopes that the Bill will be enacted into law without any opposition.

The Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill.

GARJATBASINI.

86. The same paper joins its contemporary the *Samvad Vahika* in making the suggestion that arrangements should be made for the sale of third class railway tickets to the public through the post offices, for it is the third class passengers who experience considerable difficulty and inconvenience in securing their tickets in time.

A suggested railway reform.

GARJATBASINI.

87. The same paper points out that the Raja of Athgarh deals leniently with his tenants, and, as an illustration, cites the case of a tenant to whom a remission of one hundred rupees was granted on the representation that he was too poor to pay the full demands of the State.

The Raja of Athgarh and the tenants of his state.

GARJATBASINI.

88. The same paper states that the crime of theft has become notorious in Athmallik, for the Dewan of that State was, the other day, deprived of all his ornaments and valuables by a gang of robbers, whom the Athmallik police has failed to bring to justice.

Thefts in Athmallik.

GARJATBASINI.

89. The same paper draws the attention of Mr. Growse, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the fact that the Government of India are going to spend a large sum on the construction and maintenance of railways in India, and suggests that Mr. Growse should try his best to have the Angul district of Orissa connected with Cuttack and Sambalpur during the tenure of his office in that province. Mr. Growse alluded to such a line of railway in his speech delivered at Angul last year, and the writer remembers that Sir Andrew Fraser once spoke in favour of the line in Orissa. At any rate the construction of the line, if accomplished in his time, will perpetuate the memory of Mr. Growse as no other public act of his can possibly do.

A suggested new line of railway in Orissa.

STAR OF UTKAL,
August 12th, 1905.

Babu Ananda Lal Bose, Assistant-Surgeon of Cuttack.

90. Referring to the proposed transfer of Babu Ananda Lal Bose, the Assistant-Surgeon of Cuttack, the *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 12th August states that with Golak Babu dead, and Ananda Babu transferred, Bengali boys and Bengali professors will man the Cuttack Medical school in future. Babu Ananda Lal Bose is a native of Orissa, and is said to be very popular in Cuttack.

STAR OF UTKAL.

The Government Resolution on the partition question.

91. Referring to the Government Resolution on the partition of Bengal, the same paper observes that it would have been much better for the reputation of Lord Curzon if His Excellency had offered no reasons for his conclusions. As regards that part of the resolution which relates to Orissa and the Uriya-speaking States, the writer suggests that the proposed European Political Agent for the Orissa Garjats should not be a military but a Civil Officer of the status of a Commissioner.

STAR OF UTKAL.

The question of the transfer of Ganjam to Bengal.

92. The same paper regrets that the union of *Utkal* has been left incomplete by the determination of Lord Amphill to keep Ganjam in the Madras Presidency, and by the acquiescence of the India Government in the same, and suggests that the leaders of the Uriyas should now do something to face the new difficulty that has arisen.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
August 12th, 1905.

Europeans as District Superintendents of Police.

93. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 12th August regrets to find that the European Superintendents of Police are quite ignorant of the manners, customs, prejudices and superstitions of the people with whom they are required to deal, and quotes, as an illustration, the case of the Cuttack Superintendent of Police, who prosecuted some men in Chandnichoke because they were engaged in worshipping gods and goddesses to save them from cholera

by putting tatties or palm leaf covers along the municipal roads. Fortunately the men were saved through the intervention of Mr. Growse, who sympathised with them, and induced the local authorities to withdraw the case. The writer therefore observes that the opinion of Government that the Police should always be manned by Europeans is simply narrow and one-sided, and therefore unsustainable.

UTKALDIPKA.
August 12th, 1905.

94. The same paper narrates the pathetic story of a poor suitor who attended the Court of the Munsif of Puri a few days ago with a small sum of money to contest a case pending in that Court, and who was suddenly attacked by cholera in the Court premises. The suitor became suddenly unconscious and was at once removed to the hospital by the police. Though the matter was reported to the Munsif by the Vakil of the suitor, his obdurate heart could not be softened by the situation, and he rigorously imposed an adjournment fee of nine rupees on the suitor, of which five rupees were realised on the spot, thereby rendering him helpless in a foreign place with no money to buy medicines or other necessities. The writer is clearly of opinion that men who have no hearts should not be honoured with the dignity, emoluments and privileges of a Judge.

Mr. Savage's system of maintenance of records.

95. Referring to the system of maintenance of records, which the Hon'ble Mr. Savage of the Board of Revenue is about to introduce into Orissa, and comments on which have already appeared in the newspapers of Balasore, the same paper points out that the Government is bent on imposing a new tax on the landed interest in Orissa. Neither the landlords nor the tenants have applied for the so-called maintenance of records. Why then this solicitude after them? If Government wants such records let Government pay for them. Considering that there are surpluses in the annual budgets of the Imperial and Local Governments, and considering that His Excellency the Viceroy has promised to utilize a portion of the surplus in remitting taxes on the people, this attempt of the Board of Revenue to impose an additional burden on the landlords and tenants of Orissa looks ungracious and uncharitable, for which the people of Orissa must blame their evil star, which is in the ascendant.

UTKALDIPKA.

Certain recent appointments to the police.

96. Referring to the appointment of 22 Europeans and Eurasians as Drill Inspectors of Police on salaries generally assigned for different grades of Inspectorships in the Police Department, the same paper points out that some of the Havildars or Subadars or their subordinates in the Military Department might have been appointed to these posts, as they are in no way inferior to the Europeans in drill or discipline, and thereby the charge of partiality to which Government has made itself open might have been easily removed. It is a matter of deep regret that considerations of race and colour have been brought to bear on the policy of Government.

UTKALDIPKA.

97. The same paper agrees with its contemporary of the *Star of Utkal* in passing the verdict that the Municipality of Cuttack has failed in its duty; that the Municipal officers, including the members of the Appeal Committee, have acted illegally and unjustly, and that the plant of Local Self-Government, though grown on the soil of Cuttack twenty years ago, has after all found not a healthy growth in that town. The writer hopes that the Commissioners, both nominated and elected, must be sorry for this state of things and must strive hard to bring about a better state of things. The rate-payers must also be up and doing for the reform of the Municipality.

UTKALDIPKA.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th August, 1905.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th August 1905.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1076. *New India* draws the serious attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Mymensingh outrage case, which has assumed a graver aspect, owing to the apathy of the police. Sub-Inspector Giris Chandra Roy, against whom very serious allegations have been made instead of being suspended pending the trial of the case and a proper judicial inquiry into his conduct, has been sent back to Katiadi, where his presence among the demoralized people is sure to lead to failure of the case; which has been committed to the Sessions. It is very strange, says the journal, that Sir Andrew Fraser prefers wasting precious moments in delivering meaningless orations rather than looking into such lawlessness. If the Government cannot protect the people, the people will be forced to protect themselves.

NEW INDIA,
19th Aug. 1905.

1077. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in the course of his judgment in a case instituted under section 379, Indian Penal Code, the Subdivisional Officer of Narail, Jessore, observed that the police "unnecessarily and injudiciously sent up the accused, one of whom is a respectable Brahmin and the other a Kayestha." This, says the *Patrika*, is an almost every-day occurrence in the *mufassal*, and the aggrieved parties would be rendering a public service by referring the matter to higher authority.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1905.

1078. A correspondent in a letter to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* giving no address, but presumably writing from Dum-Dum, says that sometime last month a *bhistee* while drawing water from a well felt something obstruct his leathern bucket. On looking down he discovered the dead body of a man and reported the matter to the police, who, under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate, removed the body, which was identified as that of a syce who was supposed to have been ill. How the man got into the well remains a mystery, as the mouth of the well is covered with a close grating. The writer seriously comments on the perfunctory inquiries that were made by the Cantonment Magistrate, and urges the institution of a sifting inquiry into the circumstances connected with the mysterious death of the man. It is a noteworthy fact that the well is not 5 yards away from the barrack, which was then in the occupation of a company of the West Riding Regiment.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Aug. 1905.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1079. The *Bengalee* regrets that the Government should have disallowed the question regarding Maulvi Bazlul Karim, and considers that in the interests of the administration the demand for an inquiry into the serious allegations made against this officer should have been welcomed and complied with.

BENGALÉE,
20th Aug. 1905.

1080. The *Indian Mirror* thinks it is a matter for deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor did not show his disapproval of this extremely unpopular Magistrate's conduct in a more forcible way than by merely allowing him to go away on a year's furlough. This leniency on the part of the Government holds out a premium for ill-doing on the part of public servants of a like temperament. It is to be hoped that the Maulvi will not revert to his post after the expiry of his leave.

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Aug. 1905.

1081. The *Indian Empire* writes that the popular belief is that there is one law for the Europeans and another for the Indians. This belief, unfortunately, is founded on fact, for in not a single case has an Indian accused been treated with that leniency which a European is sure to receive, when charged with identically the same offence. A comparison of the Tippera and Muzaffarpur arson cases reveals the fact that, while Mr. Staplyton, the accused in the former case, was sentenced to a nominal fine, although the Judge could find no justification for the offence, Ramdhone and others, in the

INDIAN EMPIRE,
22nd Aug. 1905.

latter case, were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 each, although the Sessions Judge believed that their offence was the result of a "semi-drunken frolic." This disparity between the treatment accorded to Europeans and Indians is wounding to the feelings of the latter, and the judiciary would do well to deal with an offender according to his offence and not according to his nationality.

BENGALUR,
23rd Aug. 1905

1082. The *Bengalee* writes that by fixing the amount for which each of the mukhtears appearing before him will be permitted to stand surety, the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa has inflicted a great hardship on litigants. Thus if a party is required to furnish a surety for Rs. 500, and his mukhtear is not empowered to stand surety for so large a sum, he will be compelled to engage an additional mukhtear. The journal asks the Subdivisional Officer to cancel his order.

(c)—Jails.

BENGALUR,
23rd Aug. 1905.

1083. The *Bengalee's* Giridih correspondent thus describes the treatment to which under-trial prisoners are subjected :—
Working under-trial prisoners. "On the afternoon of the 18th instant, I found 12 men working in the Rattray Charitable Hospital compound near the cutcherry house. They were in batches of two, bound to each other by ropes encircling each man's neck, chest, and back tightly, and the ropes in some cases were tied to heavy stones. These men were employed in digging earth with spades and seemed apparently tired of their work and made repeated attempts to slacken the tightness of the ropes. On enquiry I learnt that these unfortunate men were under-trial prisoners. Mr. James, the young Subdivisional Officer, being desirous of improving the health of the under-trial prisoners by giving them open air exercise, has compelled them to work in the way described above."

The journal asks if it is legal to work under-trial prisoners in this way, and whether any departmental circular has been issued recently on this subject?

(d)—Education.

BENGALUR,
20th Aug. 1905.

1084. The *Bengalee* writes that, while the Bengal Government declined to make any statement in Council as to the circumstances which led them to recommend a Civil servant for appointment as Director of Public Instruction, the Home Government, which apparently is not a party to the 'Russianising' of the province, vouchsafed a comprehensive reply to a similar question put by the Nationalist Member for Donegal. From Mr. Brodrick's statement it appears that the recommendations of the Bengal Government are of a temporary nature, and that the practice of selecting the Director from the Educational Service will be reverted to in the space of two or three years. Why has this mysterious arrangement been proposed, and what is it that is about to be accomplished that cannot, in Sir Andrew Fraser's opinion, be entrusted to any other than a civilian?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st, Aug. 1905.

1085. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* informs the Secretary of State that he is quite right in thinking that Indian society is not at all interested in the question as to who succeeds Mr. Pedler, as the Directorship of Public Instruction is a close preserve for Europeans. Moreover, the infusion of fresh blood into the department would perhaps be beneficial, as it may serve to break undesirable departmental combinations. The only fear is lest an outsider is unduly influenced by the counsels of his subordinates who, to say the least of it, are very inexperienced.

BENGALUR,
24th Aug. 1905.

1086. The *Bengalee* considers that articles 170 and 171 of the Assam School Manual are distinctly hostile to the cause of education. In the former article it is laid down that a student who fails to secure promotion within two years should, as a rule, be sent away from the school. Only in the case of a student in the first class of a high school will he be permitted 'by special permission' to remain three years in the same class. No such rules exists in Bengal, and what possible justification can there be for its introduction in a less advanced province? Rule 171 directs that the Head-master of a school will expel any Hindu student who has not reached the 4th class before the age of 16 years. In the case of other nationalities the age limit has been raised to 18 years. The Calcutta

University, while fixing a minimum age for students, has prescribed no maximum age, but in his wisdom the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller has undertaken to do so. If his object, says the journal, is to discourage education, he could not have hit upon a more ingenious or effective plan.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1087. The *Behar Herald* considers that the people of Bihar should not be slow in commemorating the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country in a suitable manner. On the occasion of the visit of His Majesty King Edward VII, the residents of Patna inaugurated a fund to which the present Bihar School of Engineering owes its origin, and on the present occasion they could not do better than establish a system of water-works which the people are so earnestly crying for. The rainy season is causing the pollution of drinking water, with the result that cholera is raging. Heaven helps those who help themselves, and it is earnestly hoped that some public-spirited Bihari will come forward with a handsome offer and so render the installation of water-works in Patna possible.

BEHAR HERALD,
19th Aug. 05.

Commemoration of the Royal visit in Bihar.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigations.*

1088. It is simply incredible, writes the *Bengalee*, that up to the 21st idem the entire staff employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway had not received their wages for July, whereas the superior officers must have drawn their salaries punctually on the 1st of the month. It is scandalous that men who are in receipt of pittances should be kept waiting so long for their dues. Will the Government look into the matter?

BENGALÉE,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1089. The alteration in the timing of Eastern Bengal State Railway trains has, writes the *Bengalee*, resulted in serious inconvenience to the public. A specific cause of complaint is that, owing to the discontinuance of the train which used to leave Sealdah at 1 P.M., there are no up trains between 12 and 3 P.M. Then, again, the passenger that used to leave at 4 P.M., to suit the convenience of students, is now timed to leave at 4-25. This is too late, and what is worse, the train is detained at Sodepur to allow the Darjeeling mail to pass. This train should leave Sealdah not later than ten minutes past 4. As regards the 7 P.M. train, it takes a full hour to reach Barrackpore, a distance of only 14 miles. This is a discreditable fact, and the administration should endeavour to work the railway more expeditiously.

BENGALÉE,
23rd Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

(h)—*General.*

1090. The *Bengalee* is thankful to the Government for its eminently reasonable decision in accepting the suggestion that the M. A's. of 1903 and the B. A's. and B. Sc's. of 1904, be included among the candidates eligible for nomination by the Syndicate for the Provincial Civil Service.

BENGALÉE,
20th Aug. 1905.

The University and the Provincial Civil Service.

1091. The *Bengalee* writes that at the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Government were reduced to a position of great embarrassment from which they extricated themselves by preserving a discreditable silence in regard to some questions affecting the partition question, and by means of evasive replies in regard to others. This attitude of Government, however, is very significant and indicates that, unable to explain or excuse the partition scheme, the legal difficulties in connection with which cannot be overlooked, they have thrown up the whole thing in shame and despair. Moreover, the reply to the question regarding the probable time the partition is likely to be effected is intended to mislead, for it is an open secret that all action has been suspended until the reassembly of Parliament in February next, and it would therefore premature to fix a date.

BENGALÉE,
20th Aug. 1905.

The partition agitation.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1092. The popular suspicion that the Secretary of State sanctioned the Partition scheme in order to please Lord Curzon has, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, at last been confirmed by Mr. Brodrick himself. Is it thus not positively unrighteous that three millions of His Majesty's subjects should have been sacrificed to satisfy the whims of an autocratic Viceroy? Such a procedure was not in keeping with the eternal moralities of truth and justice, and hence it is not to be wondered at if the hostile scheme is shelved with the departure of the Viceroy.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1093. To the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* there seems little doubt that the Government are making every possible attempt to carry out the partition scheme as speedily as possible, and the appointment of Mr. Lyon and other officers, bears this out. But now that Lord Curzon will soon be out of power, it is very probable that the matter will be kept in abeyance till Parliament reopens.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Aug. 1905.

1094. An 'Englishman' writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that recent events in connection with the partition agitation have shown that Indian national life has taken on a decided political tinge. No greater proof of this can be obtained than the monster meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall which finds a parallel in British political demonstrations of the first magnitude. The writer is in full sympathy with the cause of the anti-partitionists and points out to them their line of resistance. He characterises the *Swadeshi* movement as a wise one, and suggests that, in the event of the boycott movement failing, Indian merchants and others should import foreign goods through native dealers until such time as indigenous industries are developed to meet the needs of the country. The writer further suggests that Indians should absolutely decline to have anything to do with the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, so as to unmistakeably convince Their Royal Highnesses that a severe strain has been placed on their sentiment of loyalty "by an aristocratic autocrat whose administration the future historian will record as the darkest page in the history of India."

BENGALIEE,
23rd Aug. 1905.

1095. The *Bengalee* observes that Mr. Brodrick's pointed allusion to the partition scheme in the telegram in which he reminded Lord Curzon of the unstinted support accorded to him by His Majesty's Government, has caused it to be generally believed that the scheme was sanctioned in order to allay His Excellency's wounded feelings. But now that Lord Curzon has left the stage of Indian politics, the best course would be to drop the partition question altogether and so put an end to the nervous anxiety of the people.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1096. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* somewhat sympathetically recognises the fact that Lord Curzon has been made to suffer a serious humiliation in the eyes of the world, but sees in this the hand of justice for His Excellency's series of repressive acts towards a people who were prepared to honour and love him. No Viceroy was better fitted than Lord Curzon to regenerate the nation, and make it a happy and contented one, but nevertheless he leaves India in a worse state than that in which he found it. No wonder then that the people regard the day of his resignation as the brightest in the history of modern India.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1097. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that it was never for a moment expected that Lord Curzon would have been forced to resign office at this critical, important, and interesting moment, when he would have had the honour and glory of receiving his future Sovereign—a visit that he was instrumental in bringing about. The journal does not believe that his Lordship's resignation was occasioned by the rejection of his nominee for the post of Supply Member. There were other causes at work. It is clear that Lord Curzon, in spite of his resolution to loyally carry out the Army Scheme, could not reconcile himself to it and seized the first opportunity of throwing up office. Then, again, it is possible that the agitation, both here and in England, in connection with the partition proposals, and his universal unpopularity, made him anxious to give up the unequal conflict. It is undoubted that Lord

Curzon has, according to his own lights, done his best for India, and the journal truly sympathises with His Excellency in his defeat, hoping that he will soon forget it in the brilliant future that awaits him in his fatherland.

1098. The *Bengalee* writes that Lord Curzon's resignation will be received

BENGALÉE,
22nd Aug. 1905.

with unbounded and universal satisfaction, as it will release India from the grasp of an autocratic and unsympathetic ruler. Thanksgiving services and demonstrations are thus the order of the day, and it has once more been exemplified that the darkest hour of night is nearest to the dawn. If, however, Lord Curzon had not withdrawn his first resignation he would have conferred a great benefit upon India, as it might have averted the danger of a military autocracy, but his present resignation is too belated to be of any use. Thus Lord Curzon leaves the Indian stage like anything but a well-graced actor. The country parts with him without a pang of regret. May it forget and, if possible, forgive him.

1099. The entire Indian Empire, writes the *Mirror*, will heave a sigh of

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

relief at the news of Lord Curzon's resignation, for ever since His Excellency's appointment in 1898, the people have been groaning under a thoroughly illiberal and retrograde administration, characterized by not a single graceful act. For this happy deliverance the nation returns its grateful thanks to Lord Kitchener, who is indirectly responsible for his chief's resignation and waning popularity with the Cabinet. The selection of Lord Minto is indeed a happy one, but it is earnestly hoped that His Excellency will keep clear of those political pitfalls into which his predecessor so frequently and wilfully fell. The *Mirror* thinks that it is extremely probable that Lord Curzon will wreak his vengeance on the people of Bengal by attempting to partition the province before he leaves India; but even in this it seems that His Excellency is destined to failure.

1100. The *Bengalee's* Sylhet, Faridpur, and Silchar correspondents wire

BENGALÉE'S,
23rd Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

that the news of Lord Curzon's resignation was received with a sense of relief and has immensely stimulated anti-partition measures. Jubilant processions are to be seen everywhere, as the people feel that the time of their deliverance has at last arrived. Great uneasiness was felt as to His Excellency's probable successor, but the name of Lord Minto has dispelled all fears.

1101. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the people feel for Lord Curzon as

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

a fellow-man, but not as a ruler, for his creed was despotism and he consequently ruled India, not as the representative of the most constitutional Sovereign in the world, but as an autocrat. Much was expected from a man of Lord Curzon's inveterate genius, but unfortunately he lacked that sympathy which endears men to the world. His repressive acts have sorely exercised the public mind for the long period of six years, and the people are jubilant at the prospect of a sympathetic and peaceful administration.

1102. Continuing, the *Bengalee* writes that the entire controversy between

BENGALÉE,
24th Aug. 1905.

Ibid.

the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of General Barrow, discloses a singular lack of judgment and unreasonable obstinacy on the part of Lord Curzon, in consequence of which he has forfeited all public sympathy. Had His Excellency resigned two months ago, he would have made a dignified exit from the country, but as it is, he leaves on the score of a petty quarrel in which he is entirely in the wrong. The prevailing public feeling, however, is one of gladness, which is emphasised by the fact that Lord Curzon has practically wrecked his public career so far as the present Ministry is concerned.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1103. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that a party of ultra-Radicals

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1905.

The ultra-Radicals.

who are opposed to political agitation of any sort, and who characterise the leaders of such agitations as "well-meaning enemies of the country," is fast springing up in India. The methods of this party are not exactly known to the public. Swami Krishna Varma, who is working in conjunction Mr. Hyndman and other Social Democrats, represents the views of these ultra-Radicals in England. The

aims and methods of the Swami are also not precisely known. It is said that the ultra-Radicals will not follow even Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn, as they regard these gentlemen as merely half-hearted friends.

KAYESTHA
MESSENGER.
21st Aug. 1905.

1104. The *Kayestha Messenger* writes that great dissatisfaction prevails among those who were invited to attend the Durbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Bankipur, owing to the order of precedence not being observed as is customary. This reflects great discredit on the officer in charge of the Durbar arrangements.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1905.

1105. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that at a meeting of the Bengal Landholders' Association to discuss the *Swadeshi* movement, the suggestion to start mills and introduce hand-looms among the weaving classes was put forward by Mr. A. Chowdhuri. It was further proposed to start a hand-loom weaving institution in Calcutta to impart training. The proposals were put and carried, and a Committee consisting of a number of Bengali and Marwari gentlemen was formed to give effect to them. Enormous sums were subscribed and promised.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th Aug. 1905.

1106. The *Indian Empire* writes that the *Swadeshi* movement is one that is eminently deserving of success, as it has for its object the development of indigenous arts and industries and the regeneration of the people. The sale of country-made goods is said to have been greatly stimulated, and it is earnestly hoped that the movement will spread throughout the provinces of India and not be confined to Bengal only.

BENGALIAN,
23rd Aug. 1905.

1107. The *Bengalee* explains that the *Swadeshi* movement does not owe its origin solely to the partition of Bengal. It has been a plant of uncertain growth during the past quarter of a century owing to the large importation of cheap machine-made foreign goods for which the better classes have shown an unfortunate partiality. During the last decade, however, indigenous goods have been more in demand and, thanks to the partition scheme, they are to-day in urgent request. Indian cotton mills and local weavers have been inundated with extensive orders, while big *Puja* indents for English piece-goods have been cancelled—a step that must seriously affect British trade. The quarrel of the Indian people is with the British public, owing to their studied indifference towards Indian affairs, and no better way could have been hit upon rousing them to a sense of duty than by jeopardising their trade. There is obviously no objection to the use of German or American goods, for instance, until India's needs can be locally met.

BENGALIAN,
22nd Aug. 1905.

1108. Referring to the appointment of Lord Minto as Lord Curzon's successor, the *Bengalee* writes that in selecting a nobleman of mature years for the Viceroyalty of India, His Majesty's Government have practically admitted the unwisdom of converting the post into a nursery for youthful ambition that cannot be gratified nearer home.

BENGALIAN,
24th Aug. 1905.

1109. The *Bengalee* finds no difficulty in suggesting several reasons why the Cabinet have found it expedient to appoint Lord Minto as Viceroy of India at this crisis. Lord Minto has made his mark as a distinguished soldier and it is expected that his soldierly instinct will enable him to inaugurate the Army Scheme with a minimum of friction between the Government and the Military authorities. Then, again, India needs rest and nobody is better fitted to give it to her than the genial old Earl. Lord Minto is besides an ardent Chamberlainate, but this need not disconcert the people in the least, for His Excellency will come to regard the so-called fiscal reform in a very different light as Viceroy of India. Lastly, there is the approaching Royal tour, and the Royal guests could not find a more genial host than the Scotch Earl who entertained them in Canada two years ago. Lord Minto's traditions are of the best and the country rejoices at the prospect of a sympathetic administrator.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 26th August 1905.

B. S. Press—32289—80—30-8-1905—C. W.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.